NEW YORK HERALD.

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

All business or news letters and telegraphic despatches must be addressed New York

Letters and packages should be properly

Rejected communications will not be re-

turned. Volume XXXII...... No. 296

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and thin street. BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway, -- HUNCHRACK

PRENCH THEATRE, Fourteenth street, - THE GRANT BOWERY THEATRE, BOWERY,-Rip VAN WINKLE-

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway. -- Black Chook. NEW YORK THEATRE, opposite New York Hotel.-

OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway .- RIP VAN WINELE BANVARD'S OPERA HOUSE AND MUSEUM. Broad-

NEW YORK CIRCUS, Fourteenth street, -Grunastics, PIFTH AVENUE THEATER 2 and 4 West 24th street. -

THEATRE COMIQUE, 516 Broadway .- WHITE COTTON

BAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, 585 Broadway. - Ernio-

RELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS, 720 Broadway. -Souge, TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 201 Bowery .- Comic BUTLER'S AMERICAN THEATRE, 472 Broadway.

BUNYAN HALL, Broadway and Fifteenth street -Tax DODWORTH'S HALL .- ADVENTURES OF MES. BROWN.

CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC, 82 Fifth avenue -CLASSI-HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.-Erniopian

BROOKLYN OPERA HOUSE, Williamsburg -THE

FINE ART GALLERIES, 845 Broadway, -Exhibition of AMERICAN INSTITUTE. -EXHIBITION OF NATIONAL IN-

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.-BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.-Italian Opera.-ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Fourteenth street -Italian

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Wednesday, October 23, 1867.

THE NEWS.

FUROPE

The news report by the Atlantic cable is dated yester day evening, October 22.

Italy remained deeply excited. General Cialdini failed to form a Capinet and relinquished the task. The feeling against France was extremely bitter, and the King was loaded with reproaches. Crowds clamored for Rome. Garibaidi is said to have reached Italy and joined his son Menotti.

The Paris Monitour says that the Papal territory was invaded from the provinces of Italy, and that France would have sent an army across the Alps and a fleet to the Roman waters to sastain the September Convention, but all hostile preparations have been "suspended," as Italy has given "ample piedges" to fulfil her obliga

tions in the largest sease.

Consols closed at 93 15-16, for money, in London. Pive-twenties were at 69% in London and 74% in Frankfort. The Bank of Amsterdam advanced the rate of discount to 3 per cent.

The Liverpool cotton market closed heavy, in consequence of the unsettled state of financial affairs in the town and an unfavorable report from Manchester. Midding uplands was at \$ 7-164. Breadstuffs inactive and trregular. Provisions without marked change.

THE CITY.

In consequence of no quorum appearing yesterday

noon, the Board of Audit held no meeting. The United States Inspector of Steam Vessels comcent Dean Richmond and Vanderbilt catastrophe on the mer vessel were examined, and also a passenger who was on board that ill fated vessel at the time she was run down. All the evidence brought forward seems to bear on the question of there being a wrong whistle from the Vanderbilt, or from some propeller or tugboat mear, which was mistaken by the pilot of the Dean Rich-

The investigation into the Wood-Newcomb imbroclio was commenced in the United States Commissioner's Court yesterday. The principal witness, one Dow, is at present under two indictments for uttering counterfeit currency, and one warrant for perjury. The Commisbut did not. Most of the facts of the case remain yet to The characteristically good natured renty of Mr. Bon-

ner to Commodore Vanderbilt appears in another column.

The steamship Pennsylvania, Captain Lewis of the National line, will sail to-day (Wednesday) from pier No. 47 North river for Liverpool, touching at Queenstown to land passengers. Ac.

The Inman line steamship Eina, Captain Bridgman, will leave pier No. 45 North river at noon, to-day (Wed nesday), for Answerp direct. The steamship North America, for Rio Janeiro viz St.

Thomas will sail at three P. M. to-day from pier No. 43 North river, The fine steamship Wilmington, of the Mexican Mail Steamship line, will leave pier No. 3 North river for Sisal and Vera Cruz, calling at Havana for mails and

passengers, to-morrow (24th), at three P. M.

The stock market was unsettled yesterday. Governfive twenties of 1862 and 1865. Gold was steady and

Trade continued to languish and in most department business yesterday was confined within narrow limits. more disposition to force sales, and in some comme dities important conc ssions were granted yesterday This was more particularly the case, perhaps, with mostic produce

MISCELLANEOUS.

fly way of Havana and the Gulf cable we have special telegrams from Jama'ca, Barbadoes, Trinidad, Demerara, Vincent and St. Thomas. The crops in Jamaica were all gathered and proved an abundant yield. The health of Barbadoes was good. The subsidy grant for the mail service to England had been voted by the Trinidad Legislature. The black vomit was raging in Demerara. Five bundred coolies having served their time were permitted to embark for home.

Despatches via Havana from Porto Cabello, to the 11th state that a revolution against Sanlos Acosta, act ing President of Colombia, had broken out in the State

Porto Rico dates to the 2d inst. state that the authorities had determined to polition the home government for permission to contract a loan, in view of the deplor thic state of the country.

Our Mexico city correspondence is dated September (a). The returns of election from the interior indicate the success of the Juares ticket. Corona and Escobedo had declared their preference for Juarez. The election in the capital passed off quietly. No disturbance has as yet been reported in any part of the country. Guzman, the candidate for Vice President on the Diaz ticket, refused to publish the order for an election in his State, and had been ordered to the capital to take his trial for disobedience. Admiral Tegethoff was still in the city. The body

of Maximilian was being re-embalmed.

comes to hand by the steamer Arizona, which arrived at this port yesterday from Aspiewall on the 13th, to which day our Passens letter is dated. The secret treaty with Peru made in August, 1866, had been disapproved by the present Colombian government, and resc-lutions were passed to return to the United States government at Washington the ateamer Rays, or R. R. Cuyler, which now Les in a Colombian port, watched closely by a Spanish frigate, but abandoned by all its Bogota dates to the 29th of september reported all quiet,

Our Santiago, Chile, letter is dated September 16 There was no news whatever in the little republic. Information had arrived of the proposed early departure of the Spanish fleet from Baenos Ayres for the Pacific coast, but it created no excitoment. The neutral flocis were assembling in Valparaiso bay to await the arrival of the Spaniards.

Our Lima, Peru, letter to the 28th of September con tains full details of the Arequipa revolution. The dis-satisfaction was widespread and the people generally believed the rebell ion would result in the overthrow Prado. Several battalions of the national troops bad turned against him. The government had taken prompt measures, however, and the steamer Meteor had een despatched to the disaffected region with 1,800

The Virginia election commenced yesterday and will be finished to-day. The conservatives were ahead in some counties at the close of the polls last evening

The Indian Commission commenced their first grand talk with the warriors at Medicine Ledge creek on Saturday. Senator Henderson took the floor in advocacy of the Commission's principles. The tribes answered in affirmation, but were more anxious for presents than they were for peace. The Kiuwas refused to go on a reservation and said they were witling to have peace,

but did not wast civilization.

The Nashville Legisla ure is balloting for a Senator. The race hes between Brownlow and Stokes.

The Governor of Maine has appointed the 28th of No-

ember as Thanksgiving Day. There were only thirteen deaths from yellow fever in New Orleans on Monday. George Wilkins Kendali died at his residence is Texas

on Monday evening.

Grant clubs are still organizing in Philadelphia.

The Philadelphia cotton manufacturers intend pe-titioning Congress to reduce the tax on that article. The cutter Wilderness, which was to have conveyed Romero to Mexico, has put into Savannah river in di

The democratic gain in Ohio is officially shown to be General Sheridan visited Providence, R. L. resterday,

one or two of his customary short addresses. A ward politician in Baltimore was shot and killed vesterday morning in the affray which originated from cutting the halvards of a democratic liberty pole. Commercial Bank of Canada, at Montreal, sus

Presidential Nominations-Movements of the

pended payment on Monday.

Public meetings endorsing General Grant

for the Presi lency were held in half a dozen different wards in Philadelphia the other evening. They were all of a very enthusiastic character, indicating the powerful hold which the name of General Grant has taken upon the popular mind. At the Twenty-fourth ward meeting Hon. W. D. Kelley made a lengthy speech in support of this nomination. He advocated General Grant, not on account of his availability (we had had enough of that), nor on account of his glorious military services, but because of his fidelity to the Congressional plan of Southern reconstruction, and of his perfect accord with Schofield, Sickles, Pope and Sheridan, and "the great War Minister whose courage and integrity Andrew Johnson could no longer abide." "Yes," said Mr Kelley, "S an on knows and confides in Grant, in the same unstinted measure accorded to the honored District commanders. Let us, then, inscribe the illustrious name of U.S. Grant upon our standard, and emblazon around it, in broad letters of gold, our precious principles, not doubting that when the National Convention assembles it will approve and confirm our action by acclamation?

Such are the beginnings, on the part of the independent masses of the great Union party of the war, in favor of General Grant. They remind us of the similar movements of the people which brought into the foreground, each in his turn, General Jackson, General Harrison and General Taylor, in spite of all the opposition movements, calculations and schemes of the policians and party managers in Philadelphia when the name of Grant is mentioned at a ga hering of the republican rank and file. It revives the old popular enthusiasm which carried "Old Hickory," "Old Tippecanoe an l Tyler too," and "Old Rough and Ready" into the White House. United States Grant is the people's ticket for 1868.

Meantime, the poli icians, this man and that man on both sides are trotting out their favorite borses for the grand four mile sweenstakes for the succession. On the democra tic side, in view of possible contingencies, General McClellan, it is said, has been sent for and will soon return from Europe. In New York, however, Horatio Seymour is looming up again above the horizon, while in Ohio and Kentucky George H. Pendleton is proclaimed the coming man. A Cincinnati paper says "with him as our candidate, standing on the platform of the constitution, equal justice to all sections of our common country, with equality to all (a bold bid). special privileges to none, the same currency for the bondholder that the people are compelled to receive," &c., "we shall sweep Ohio with fifty thousand majority, and also the country, as we did with Franklin Pierce in 1852," against General Scott, the conqueror of Mexico. A Connecticut paper nominates Governor English, but this is probably as far

as he will go. On the republican side (in addition to the prevailing movements for General Grant) they have an earnest Chase organ in Philadelphia, which is of the opinion that the Grant meetings in that city have "more influence abroad than at home;" that in this Grant movement "principles have been kept in the background," and that it will not do to make a Quaker meeting of the coming campaign. An Indiana paper runs up the name of Schuyler Colfax for President; a New Hampshire paper runs up the name of Sheridan; a paper of the interior of Pennsylvania has hoisted the ticket of Grant and ex-Governor Curtin; another paper of the same State proposes Grant and Stanton; and lastly a Massachusetts rural paper (doubtiess an old line whig) thinks that Charles Francis Adams, our present Minister at London, is the ablest and best man for President that the United States can produce, but that he has been so misrepresented that he has bardly a better chance than Charles Sumner It is the same Adams who run on the Buffalo free soil Van Buren ticket of 1848.

All these newspaper side nominations, however, amount to nothing. The fight in the republican convention will be between Grant and Chase for President, while for the Vice President the field of choice will be sufficiently widened to embrace almost any one of the secondary characters named anywhere for the subject.

first office. As Grant and Chase are both Western men, however, if either is nominated for President the associate candillate for Vice President will doubtless be taken fom the E st. In the view, Stanton, Curtin and Cameron of Peansylvan a, Fenton and Morgan of New York, and Pessenden of Maine may be nam d among the probabilities for Vive Presiden'. If the repub icans carry New York this fall we dare say they will get the Vice President, but with the signal defeat of Mr. Chase on the negro suffrage test in Ohio t ey have a heavy load to carry, and we guess it will break them down.

The democratic chances for the nomination against Grant or Chase, lie, we think, and in the order named, between Horatio Seymour of New York, Pendleton of Ohio, and General McCl llan. As to General Sherman, he has too many poculiar crotchets of his own to serve the political purposes of either party, and so he may be counted out. He was nominated by a little conventicle of lobbymen at Washington not long ago in this shape :- For President, Andrew Johnson, of Tennessee; for Vice Presidont, Lieutenant General W. T. Sherman, of Missouri : but we are inclined to think that in this movement this aforesaid conventicle had other fish to fry, and have, perhaps, fried them. President Johnson will be a looker-on in this coming national contest, and the whole shaping, char cter and issues of the battle will depend upon the republican nomination. If Grant, the thing is settled and the coast is clear; if Chase, wise men will take in sail and look out for squalls. To say nothing of the negro question, on his financial system alone Mr. Chase, as the republican candidate, will be apt to throw the country into inextricable con-

Castle Garden and the Railroads

The Commissioners of Emigration have been summoned to appear before Judge Barnard today, to purge themselves of contempt of court in refusing or neglecting to obey a mandamus is ued a few days since to compel them to admit the agents of the Pennsylvania Central and New York and Erie railroads to the emigrant depot at Castle Garden, for the purpose of receiving passengers consigned to them from Europe and of supplying tickets over their roads to emigrants who may desire to travel by either of those routes. This order of the Supreme Court the Commissioners failed to ohey, and to-day they are expected to explain the reasons for this apparent contempt.

A few years ago the several railroads, steamboats and canal lines running from this city competed for the emigrant travel, and employed runners, who hung around the Battery, snatching up the emigrants as they left their ships and committing all sorts of depredations upon them. The unfortunate strangers were subjected to the grossest abuses, and were seldom suffered to get out of the hands of the runners, baggage smashers and boarding house thieves until they had been fleeced of the greater part of the money they happened to have in their possession. To remove these evils and keep the emigrants out of the hands of the outside robbers, it was determined that tickets should be sold to them inside the Garden, and that they should be forwarded at once to their destinations. In order to accomplish this the three trunk lines of railroad were admitted to Castle Garden on condition that they should make an equitable division of the passengers between them and discontinue competition for the emigrant travel. This plan worked very well for some time, but recently difficulties have arisen between the Castle Garden Superintendent and the agents of two of the trunk roads-the New York and Erie and Penn vivania Central-which have rasulted in an arbitrary order from the Superintendent or Commissioners turning those agents out of Castle Garden and keeping only the representative of the New York Central inside. The effect of this is, of course, to compel all emigrants arriving at Castle Garden to travel by the New York Central road, or to compel them to go outside to get their tickets at the offices of the other lines, thus subjecting them to all the dangers, abuses and impositions that beset them a few years since.

It is pretended by the Commissioners of Emigration, or their Superintendent, that they have not excluded the two railroads in question from Casile Garden, but only their two agents, whom they accuse of some irregular practices inside. This is a mere evasion of the issue. The directors of the two roads request to be turnished with the evidence of any unproper act on the part of their agents, when they will at once remove them and appoint others. To this reasonable demand the Commissioners refuse to respond. They therefore turn the roads out of the Garden when they refuse their

authorized agents admission. The people care very little for these squab bles except so far as they affect injuriously the interests of the emigrant and the credit of the city. It is very clear that by favoring the New York Central Railroad, to the exclusion of the two other great truck lines, the Commissioners of Emigration are doing a direct public injury as well as a gross act of injustice, and they should be restrained by the court on the ground that they are abusing their official power and diverting the law under which they act from its legitimate purpose. If any railroad agent has been guilty of improper practices inside Castle Garden the Commissioner should make a public investigation of the charges against him, and if they are substantiated the road be represents will, no doubt, at once remove him. They have no right otherwise to dictate to any road who shall or who shall not be retained in its employ. At present the whole affair has a very suspicious look, especially as the only serious charges ever made against any road doing business inside Castle Garden have been laid at the door of the New York Central. At all events, the emigrants are the real sufferers by the singular course pursued by the Commissioners; and the court should make a thorough investigation of the whole matter and compel such action on the part of the Commission as will at once put a stop to these disgraceful squabbles and protect the right, and interests of those for whose benefit the emigrant laws were enacted.

The Park Bank Obstruction.

We refer our readers to the statement of Assistant District Attorney Bedford, in another part of this paper, in reference to the Park Bank encroachment. The Bank will save time, trouble and money, by failing back within the lines of its own property, without any further resistance. As the case stands it is not necessay to say anything more at present upon the

The Virginia Election

Our reports of the first day's voting at the Virginia election (they vote two days) in the city of Richmond for a reconstruction State convention and delegates thereto show a majority of some five bundred for the white conservative against the Hannicutt, or black radical, ticket. This is a good start, an l it looks as if the expectations of a conservative victory in the city and in the State were well founded. It is probable that many a black has lost his vote by forgesting the name under which he was registered. A large proportion of the Southern blacks under slavery were only known as Bob, Tom, Cæsar, Pompey, Sam or Jack, Christmas or Friday, and when going to register they gave for "de odder name" anything which at the moment most pleased their fancy. Thus in Charleston the registration, it is said, exhibits sixty-three black Abraham Lincolns, forty-six George Washingtons and thirty odd Andrew Jacksons. So we suspect that some of our "fellow citizens of African descent" in Virginia have been caught napping in forgetting their registered names on election day, and if they lose the State from this peculiar sort of apathy they must grin and bear it. The white conservatives registered, however, have a decided majority in the State, and if they all come out they will doubtless defeat the Hunnicutt radicals, which will be a great

Napoleon and the Pope. The question as between France, Italy and

Rome, has assumed a new phase. Taken out of the region of possible war, it is now planted in the region of diplomacy. How it may fare in this new region is the question in which Italy in particular, and all who sympathize with lialy, are now interested. There is little likelihood that the Italian government will allow itself to drift into war with France, even for Rome; and grieved as the Italian people may be at the course which the government have taken, they cannot but admit that it was the only course which was open. The Roman question, however, does not cease to be a source of annoyance to Europe because Italy is forbidden by a powerful neighbor to claim the Eternal City as its capital. More than ever it will be found to be a fruitful source of discord. Italy and France are now alienated, whatever they may profess to the contrary, and nothing will, nothing can remove the alienation until Rome is, as it ought to be, the capital of the Italian kingdom. Napoleon, in fact, has placed himself in an awkward and most unenviable position. Reason, right, justice, precedent, his own avowed principles-all are against him. The Papar dominion in Italy is not one whit less objectionable than the kingdom of Naples and the numerous duchies and grand duchies which he 'helped to uproot and destroy. If the Pope has a right to rule in Rome as a temporal prince, it is difficult to see why the kingdom of Naples should not be restored, and why Austria and the various petty potentates should not reclaim their possessions. Napoleon sets his foot on his own principles and gives the lie to the doctrine of nationality which he has so long and so successfully preached. It is not impossible, however, that diplomacy may enable him to escape the difficulty in which he is placed. The changing aspects of the question will be attentively

The Dean Richmond and Vanderbilt Col-

After some four weeks of inactivity the proper authorities seem to have at last stirred hemselves up to a searching investigation into the circumstances attending the recent steamboat accident on the Hudson. Yesterday the United States public inspectors of machinery and steam vessels commenced an official examination of all the facts which can bear upon the Vanderbilt and Dean Richmond collision; and from the evidence, which will be found at length in another part of the paper, there appears to be an earnest desire on the part of those implicated to fully sift the matter to the bottom. The whole gist of the affair at present seems to rest on the signals of the two pilots. and the examination turns on the possibility of some mistake having here arisen; although it is acknowledged that there was no lookout man stationed on the forward deck of the Dean Richmond, as required by law. In such a stage of the inquiry, however, where the witnesses on one side only have been examined, it would be unfair to draw any conclusion. It s to be hoped that when the facts have been fully investigated some warning example will be made, so as to prevent similar accidents in future : and if any blame can be proved against the pilots or other parties implicated the United States inspectors should allow no scruples to stand in the way of the enforcement of the law to its fullest extent.

Religious Courtesies.

The congregation of Archbishop Spalding. the Catholic primate of America, extended to him the courtesies of a cordial welcome in the cathedral of his episcopal see at Baltimore, on Sunday, upon his return from Rome, where, in conjunction with other American prelates, he went on invitation of the Pope to participate in the late grand pious festivities at St. Peter's. The Archbishop described in glowing terms the magnificent spectacle he had witnessed at the celebration in presence of the three hundred and sixty-second successor of St. Peter, at the most critical period of his pontificate. All that sincere affection and respect could inspire was observable in the greeting given to Archbishop Spalding on this occasion. On the next day the Episcopal clergy and a large number of the laity of New York paid a similar tribute to the Protestan' bishop of this diocese, Dr. Potler, at Trinity chapel, on his return from London, where he had been in attendance upon the Pan-Anglican Synod. The Bishop gave some of his experience of the English Protestant Church and the bishops and clergy, whom he described as meek and lowly compared with our ideas of them. From these two acts of couriesy extended to leading lights of the different religious we gather the grain of consolation that we have some right to be regarded as a Christian country after all, despite the corruption and rascality of the politicians.

The Uprising of New York. Greeley expands himself in double leads on the uprising of New York." From present appearances on election day it will be very much like the uprising of Ohio on immediate and universal negro suffrage. The same idea is afoot here as that which swamped Chase and Wade in Ohio, and the same forces are here in action against it.

Suspension of the Royal Bank of Liver

We have been informed by telegram that the Royal Bank of Liverpool has suspend d, and that its liabilities are over twenty-two millions of dollars. The invariable statement added to all such news of bank suspensions, "that it is thought the bank will resume business," is made, of course. No bank ever suspended that this quieting announcement was not made, however impropable resumption might be. We hope there may be good reason for it in the case. We have not yet received any details about the causes of this trouble with the Royal Bank of Liverpool. Looking at the magnitude of the establis ment and its enormous liabilities, there must have been, we think, some general cause outside of the ordinary accidents of business or mismanagement. It is known that there has been a great and general stagnation of business in England, and this, too, with an extraordinary plethora of money. There has been, and is, in tect, a want of profitable employment in England for its accuma lated capital. Such an institution as this bark would hardly know how to employ its capital so as to realize profits enough to meet the habilities and demands upon it, particularly if these were contracted under a different state of things. A bank may be damaged by having no profitable employment for its money, as well as from having a scarcity of it. However, the suspension may have arisen from cotton or other speculations. We shall look with much interest for a statement of the causes which have brought such a gigantic institution to suspend amid a superabundance of unemployed capital in England.

Crime in New York.

We have to lament some instances of murder and sanguinary assaults that have lately taken place in this city. Prominent among them is the assassination of a policeman by one of the lost creatures that nightly disgrace our thoroughfares. The metropolis has hitherto enjoyed a comparative immunity from such outrages, considering its extent, population and cosmopolitan character; and even with these late crimes it can show a cleaner police record than many of our provincial towns. The number and character of crimes committed in some of the Western and neighboring cities exceed those of New York, not only in comparative but even absolute number and character. In many instances murders are committed in those cities by well known desperadoes, while among us they are generally unpremeditated and the result of intoxication or sudden outburst of passion. No desperate character can defy the power of the law and remain at large in the metropolis, a terror to all respectable and peaceful citizens, as is the case very often in other cities. Besides, many of the crimes committed in New York are the work of importations from provincial towns that make much ado about the wickedness of Gotham. The police authorities need to exercise more than ordinary vigilance at present, as the frequency of murderous assaults, wife killing and street brawls would indicate one of those epidemics of crime that periodically afflict great cities.

Another Committee Wanted.

Congress has a great many committees out on various tours of duty just now-one in Connecticut, to see if any excuse can be found for ruling out a democratic member; one in Maryland, to see if that State has any right in the Union, and dozens on general corruption. Congress will be called upon to appoint one more committee on the very first day of its coming session-a committee to find out what has become of the great republican party.

THE NATIONAL GUARD.

It is reported that the defendant in this case, who has been cashiered according to the findings and n conformity with the State regulations, which say The right of appeal to the Commander-in-Chief, as it now exists by military usage, is reserved; but no appea shall be received unless made within iwenty days after the decision appealed from is made known to the person

INSPECTION FIFTH REGIMENT INVANTRY, N. O. The weather was rather dull and damp yesterday

morning in Tompkins square. In fact, it began to rai by spells, and the possibility of an inspection within some armory was being discussed when within some armory was being discussed when the regiment arrived, some half an hour after time. They made a solid and fine appearance, having three field, twe commissioned staff, twelve engineers, thirty-twe drummers, twenty-five band, twenty-one line officers and five hundred and thirty men—a total of six hundred and forty, which exceeded the strength of the Seventh according to one caunt, although not tallving with the returns as made out by the Adjortant. Major Godfrey and Major Frolich, of the brigade staff, were upon the ground long before the arrival of the regiment. We noticed quite a number of errors, which surprised us in such an old command. Instead of having three colors out, there should have been but one, and that the national flag. Instead of only the reviewing officer (Colonal Meyer) and the inspecting officer (Major Godfrey) passing along the front and rear of the line, the whole staff accompanied them. Instead of passing directly down the line they made a detour to the right and succeeded in outfanking the acting colonel, who was posted in the centre of the regiment. The review was not prively completed, the linal salute being omitted. Many of the line officers, in passing in review, failed to look at the reviewing officer, and quite a number dropped their swords too soon. While the reviewing and inspecting officers went around the battalion, after being broken into column for iospection, none of the staff accompanied; so that when they should not have been seen they were on hand, but when it was proper for them to be present with their two above named officers they did not make their appearance. We noticed that while a review of the column was going on the entire battalion stood "in place rest." A handsome g. id medal for having recruited 16 out of 22 new men. At two o'clock the officers of the regiment partook of dinner at the quarters of Colonel Meyer, corner Broadway and Broome street.

LONG ISLAND INTELLIGENCE.

MYSTERIOUS APPAIR-THE REMAINS OF AN UNKNOWN MAN plored man, named Smith, was wandering through the woods just outside of the village, he suddenly and thout thought of such a thing came upon the skeleton without thought of such a thing came upon the skeleton of what was supposed to be a man, suspending from a tree with a rope around the neck and the flesh entirely gone, nothing remaining near it except some decayed bushes and a suit of clothes partially rotten. When the object at first he was astonished, not knowing the nature of it, and finally wasked closer and touched the emacisted frame with the barrel of his gun, when it dropped in soveral pieces, leaving the rope dangling from the tree, the head in one place and the other numerous banes by in abound, presenting a besidering sight. The darkey finally gained his self-congressing, and, lifting the skull in his hands, he carried it to the village and showed it be some men, who immediately went to the skull in his hands, be carried it to the village and showed it to some men, who immediately went to the spot where the remains were found, but none of them were unable to identify the clothes or form any sort of an opinion as to whom he was or whence he came. There was nothing to indicate whether it was done willfully by the individual himself or whether foulty accomplished by victous and bloodthirsty persons; so until some future period the use of must remain a mystery, to some at lease. Yesterday an inquest was held upon the remains, but nothing new or definite was elicited worth notice.

Deserved Hoson.—Richard T. Jacob, Jr., only son of Richard T. Jacob, of Oddam county, having been appointed a second floatenant in the Stath United States infanity, passed a highly creditable examination before the Board, in this city, on Wednesday, and has been ordered to join his reament at Fort Gibson, Cherokee Nation. Lieutenant Jacob is one of the noblest of Kentucky's young men. He is the grandson of Hos. Thos. H. Benton and John I. Jacob, and has ever shown himself to be worthy of the disanguished kinship.—Louis-site Journal, Oct. 19.

WASEINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22, 1867, 11 o'clock, P.M.

The New York Election and the Impeac

ment Project.
It is true, as previously stated in thes despatches that Churchill, Wisson and Woodbridge, of the Judiciary had changed their views on Imprachment. Neverthe less, I have good authority for stating that at least two of these gentlemen bave changed their views on the subject, and now rather leas to the policy of impeachment, which before the adjournment of Cantress they opposed. The cause of this change is the Pr sident's course since that time. They believe te has shown an intention to obstruct reconstruction, pended or removed by impeachment, he will wholly deleat the laws of Congresa. A good deal will depend as to how these gentlemen will act, upon the result of the election in new York. Should the radicals sustain decided defeat there, the impeachment project we probably be entirely abandoned.

Probability of a Radical Vice President from

New York.

Apropos of the New York election, it is said that the Vice Presidency will be accorded to the Empire State, should the radicals hold their own in popular layor there. A good radical majority would probably gain the nomination for the Vice Pre-idency either for Fent-in or Morgan. Both are working hard to obtain the honor.

The Committee to Investigate the Working The Committee to Investigate the Workings of the Treasury Department.

It is expected that Senator Buckalow will to morrow join senator Edmonds and Representative Estacy in the investigation of the business transactions of the Printing Bureau of the Treasury Department. These gentlemen are a sub-committee of the Joint Committee on Retranchment which

was appointed during the second session of the Thirty-ninth Congress to make a thorough examination into the various branches of the government, with a view to reform and economy. The sub-committee of the control of mittee, after taking important testimony in the city of New York, commenced its examination here a week ago, since which time it has sat five hours a day. The scruting has been very close, including a thorough inspection of the books of the Printing Bureau, the mode of printing checks and guards, the amount of of bonds and notes; in fact, everything connected with that branch of the government service. As yet but ik tle testimony has been taken, as Congress directed a thorough examination of the financial transactions The sub-committee has entered upon its duties with a determination to obtain all the information which is desired. The session, owing to the heavy duty to be performed, will probably be continued until the reas-

performed, will probably be continued until the reassembling of Congress, in November.

Quarterly Reports of the National Banks.

The Comptroller of the Currency has received all the
quarterly reports from the national banks excepting the
First National Bank of Fort Smith, Ark. The abstract
of the condution of the banks, classified by States and
cities, will be ready for publication next Saturday. It
appears from the abstract from quarterly reports of the
New York city national banks, as made to the New York city national banks, as made to the Comptroller of the Carrency October 7, that the aggregate of circulation and deposits is about \$190,000,000 in lawful money, is required by sections thirty-one and thirty-two of the Banking act. The abstract shows a reserve of \$82,000,000, or eight per cent more than is fequired. The exchange for clearing house is nearly \$103,000,000 and the amount of specie about seven

millions and a third.

The Steam Launch Explosion at Annapolis-Further Particulars.

The following particulars in relation to the explosion of the steam launch at Annapolis, on Saturday last, are gathered from a letter received by a gentleman to this city:-The launch is the same that was used by Lieuhad since then been altered into a miniature steam brig. A short time before the explosion Admirat Porter and Captain Lewis (not Luce) made preparation to take a trip on the launch, but concluded first to speed before starting on the trip. The launch had passed the Constitution twice, and was returning to take the officers on board when the explo ion occurred. The colored fireman was instantly killed; another men was two others were blown overboard and sank immediately with the wreck. The bodies of Engineer Hoyt and the other man were recovered by dragging the river at night. It is difficult to obtain any satisfactory account of the cause which produced the accident, as the Messengers boys, who were on board and who were also more or less hurt,

cieven knots, it is supposed that they had on ent Secretary Seward writes that he will leave New York esday evening, and arrive at Washi

were the only persons from whom any informat

flying through the water, moving at the rate of abo

could be obtained. But as the little vessel was fairig

The Tarkish Minister at the Navy Yard. Mr. Blacque, the Turkish Minister, and his secretary, Mr. Baltazzi, paid a visit this morning to the Washington Navy Yard, and were received by Admiral Radford with all the customary honora. A salute was fired in com-pilment to the distinguished visitor. The Adm.ral conducted the Minister to all points of interest about the post, and he inspected the different vessels now at the proved machinery for the manufacture of fuses and percussion caps, as also the experiments in waterproof case, and seemed much gratified with the visit and the

courtesv shown him. Present to General Hossein Pasha of the lurkish army, from this city, he was prewith a handsome sword by General Carloton, States Army. In presenting the sword, General on said he offered it as a gift from a General of the United States who had been fighting the Bedouins o amorica for the past ten years, to a Turkish general whe had, for a longer time, been lighting the Bedoums of

Asia. General Hussein responded in becoming terms.

The Form of Government in Delaware. The sub-Judiciary Committee to-day had two witnesse efore it on the Delaware branch of the investigation These were two Wilmington lawyers, Mesers. cal patronage in Delaware. The committee will probably

The Officers and Crew of the Steamer Sa-cramento on Their Way Home. Lieutenant Commander P. C. Johnson, in a letter to

he Navy Department, dated August 20, from the Presi dency of Madras, says:—I report, by order of Captain Collins, that the officers and crew of the late United S ates steamer Sacramento, with the exception of Chief Engineer Brooks and flyself, embarked on the 6th instant and salled for New York, via the Cape of Good Hope) on the following morning.

Dakotah Territory.

The President has directed a reservation for military purposes at Fort Wadsworth, Dakotah Territory, covering an area of one hundred and tuirty.five square miles The reservation is made of the extent indicated in order to afford the requisite amount of timber and m

THE PRESIDENT AND THE REVOLUTIONISTS.

THE PRESIDENT AND THE REVOLUTIONISTS.

[Washington (Oct. 21) correspondence of the Boston Post 1
Every device has been resorted to by the radical partisans to discredit the statement of your correspondence that President Johnson had declared his purpose to resist any attempt to depose him before trial and conviction by all the means which the constitution affords for its own protection and preservation. One writer says the institute friends of the President, assert that he denies the correctness of the language attributed to him by his Boston organ; but my despatch was not obtained from the infinate friends, but from President Johnson himself, who also declared, at the same time, that it would be criminal in him to entertain a different purpose. The President said further that it was well the people should know his views and understand his purpose; and your correspondent has no fear that Mr. Johnson will retract the statement, however unpaintable it may be to those engaged in the revulutionary plot against the Executive Department of the government. But this dectaration of President Johnson of a purpose, to protect and defend the constitution is not new. In his letter to depend Grant, dated as late as august 19, 1867, he says.—By his oath the Executive its bound to the best of he ability to preserve, protect and defend the constitution; and it is his date, without regard to the constitution and all of its provisions. Any other course would lead to the destruction of the ropublic, for the constitution once abolished there would be no Congress for the exercise of legislative powers, no Executive to see that the laws are faithfully executed, and no Jodiciary to saford to the oitizen protection for the, limb and projecty.